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This plant has been found during three seasons in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, Pa., in many localities. The plasmodium has a dirty-brown color. When erecting, the dark, granular substance of the mass is left in the matter which is to form the stipe, and the globule of the sporangium becomes milky white. Before the stipe has reached its full height, say in the upper fifth, the sporangium mass leaves behind it, clustered around the stipe, several (2—8) clear, highly-refractive, minute globules, which, in the recently-matured plant, sparkle like dewdrops. The plant continues erecting, but from the place where the globules are left behind, the stipe very frequently suddenly narrows, sometimes to a mere filament. As the plant becomes old, the dew-like globules become amber-colored, but remain transparent. These clear globules have been occasionally noted by the writer on the sporangium wall of *Comatrichas* and have been considered as an indication of some degree of immaturity, hence they have not been mentioned in the description as having a specific value. In the plants, as found in different places, they are constant, though sometimes fused into one mass. The finer filaments of the capillitium, in fluid under the microscope, are almost colorless. The plants are more or less sociable, sometimes forming patches an inch or so in diameter and may readily be mistaken for a mould.

NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 9.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

79. *PHYLLOSTICTA MYRICÆ*, Cke.—On leaves of *Myrica* in millions.
80. *GIBBERA MORICARPA*, Cke.—On bark of dead *Carya*.
81. *MELIOLA MANCA*, E. & M.—Abundant on leaves of *Quercus*.
82. *MELIOLA AMPHITRICA*, Fr.—Abundant with the preceding species.
83. *MELIOLA FURCATA*, Lev.—On leaves of saw palmetto.
84. *NECTRIA ERUBESCENS*, Desm.—Rare. Found on living leaves of *Osmanthus Americana*, *Myrica cerifera* and *Quercus*, but never abundantly.
85. *NECTRIA POLIOSA*, E. & E., n. sp.—Parasitic on *Diatrypa stigma*. Described in April No. JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY.
86. *HELMINTHOSPORIUM FUMOSUM*, E. & M.—On leaves of *Persea Caroliniana*.
87. *PEZIZA CHRYSOCOMA*, Bull.—Rare on rotten wood.
88. *PEZIZA CRATERIUM*, Schw.—Rare on rotten limbs.
89. *XEROTUS VITICOLA*, B. & C. (*X. lateritius*, B. & C.)—This fine species I found in great abundance on dead *Carpinus* in the winter of 1885. Not found on any other wood. During last winter, not one was to be found. Evidently not annual.
90. *ASTERINA OLEINA*, Cke.—*A. discoidea*, E. & M., *A. pustulata*, E. & M. As Mr. Ellis thinks the two latter may be referred to the above species, I concur. Abundant on various leaves.

91. *ASTERINA ORBICULARIS*, B. & C.—Abundant on leaves of *Ilex*.
92. *ASTERINA ASTEROPHORA*, E. & M.—On leaves of *Osmanthus*.
93. *ASTERINA STOMATOPHORA*, E. & M.—On leaves of *Q. laurifolia*.
94. *LENTINUS* LE CONTEI, Fr.—Abundant on old logs.
95. *LENZITES CORRUGATA*, Klot.—Common on fallen limbs.
96. *LENZITES SEPIARIA*, Fr.—Only on fallen pine logs.
97. *LENZITES BETULINA*, Fr.—On dead logs.
98. *MERULIUS CORIUM*, Fr.—Rare on dead limbs.
99. *HYPOXYLON ATROPUNCTATUM*, Schw.—Common on decayed logs.
100. *HYPOXYLON ANNULATUM*, Schw.—On dead limbs. Common.
101. *HYPOXYLON ANNULATUM*, var. *B.*—Common.
102. *HYPOXYLON MALLEOLUS*, B. & R.—Occasional on dead limbs, but not abundant anywhere.
103. *HYPOXYLON HOWEANUM*, Pk.—Not common. On a dead limb. Along with it occurs *Sphaeria barbirostris*, Desf. Not before detected in the United States until found by Ellis.
104. *HYPOXYLON SASSAFRAS*, Schw.—Common on dead *S. officinale*.
105. *HYPOXYLON EPIPHLÆUM*, B. & C.—Common on small dead limbs of *Carpinus*. Have never found it elsewhere.
106. *HYPOXYLON TINCTOR*, Berk.—A very fine species, frequenting sparsely dead magnolia. Invariably stains the wood underneath orange color.
107. *HYPOXYLON PUNCTULATUM*, B. & R.—Abundant on dead limbs and logs.
108. *HYPOXYLON RUBIGINOSUM*, Fr.—On dead wood, but not common.
109. *HYPOXYLON POLYSPERMUM*, Mont.—An elegant species, found occasionally on dead limbs, and generally associated with a *sphaeria*.
110. *IRPEX FUSCESCENS*, Schw.—(*I. cinnamomeus*, Fr.) Abundant everywhere.
111. *IRPEX TABACINUS*, Fr.—Abundant on dead oak limbs.
112. *IRPEX TULIPIFERA*, Schw.—On dead *Carya*. Have never seen it on any other wood.
113. *STERIUM ALBOBADIUM*, Fr.—Very fine and abundant. Found only on hickory limbs
114. *STERIUM POPYRINUM*, Mont.—On fallen limbs.
115. *STERIUM VERSICOLOR*, Fr.—Abundant on dead limbs and the same as the *Sterium lobatum* of Curtis.
116. *STERIUM VERSICOLOR*, var. *petaliforme*.—An elongated variety very frequently found.
117. *STERIUM OCHRACEOFLAVUM*, Schw.—Quite common on small fallen limbs.
118. *STERIUM FRUSTULOSUM*, Fr.—Abundant on old logs.
119. *STERIUM COMPLICATUM*, Fr.—Common on dead limbs.
120. *STERIUM SPADICEUM*, Fr.—On rotten limbs. Rare.
121. *STERIUM BICOLOR*, Pers.—On rotten fallen limbs. Very fine. Common.

122. *SCHIZOPHYLLUM COMMUNE*, Fr.—Abundant here and all over the world.

123. *CERCOSPORA ROSÆOLA*, Pass.—Abundant on leaves of *Rubus villosus*.

124. *CERCOSPORA SMILACIS*, Thm.—On leaves of *Smilax*.

125. *PANUS STYPTICUS*, Fr.—Abundant on dead fallen wood.

126. *PANUS DORSALIS*, Bosc.—Only seen on decayed pine logs. occasionally.

127. *TRAMETES SERENS*, Fr.—I found this elegant species mostly on dead limbs of *Carpinus* not yet fallen, and not abundantly. There seem to be forms which might be referred to *T. rigida*, *T. septum* and also to *P. Stevensii*. A well-marked variety occurs sparingly on *Vaccinium*.

128. *TRAMETES HYPNOIDES*, Fr.—A very large species, in some respects resembling *Polyporus licnoides*, but covered with long hairs on upper side. Very scarce.

129. *TRAMETES SERIALIS*, Fr.—Very rare. Beautiful. Some resembles *P. niphodes*, but pores smaller; border sometimes lilac-tinged.

130. *PHLEBIA MERISMOIDES*, Fr.—On rotten limbs. Smooth form.

131. *ZYGODESMUS INDIGOFERUS*, E. & E.—On the under side of decayed bark. Common.

132. *ROSELLINA AQUILA*, Fr.—Abundant on fallen hickory limbs.

133. *ROSELLINA MAMMÆFORMIS*, Pers.—On decayed logs. Not abundant.

134. *DIATRYPE STIGMA*, Hoffm.—Very common on decayed logs. Much like *D. platystoma*, but the latter has more prominent ostiola.

135. *DIATRYPE TENUISSIMA*, Cooke.—On dead hickory limbs. Very abundant. Might be mistaken for *Eutypa*.

136. *DIATRYPA TREMELLOPHORA*, Ell.—Very marked and different from *D. disciformis*, Fr., vide Ellis, in *American Naturalist*.

NEW FUNGI.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND DR. GEORGE MARTIN.

ASTERINA PURPUREA, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Olea Americana*, near Jacksonville, Florida, winter of 1886. W. W. Calkins. Perithecia hypophyllous, convex scutellate, scattered or gregarious, often collated along the midrib towards the base of the leaf, subastomous, of radiate-cellular structure, 130—150 μ in diam., margined with a narrow fringe of blanched purplish-black hyphæ, closely appressed to the surface of the leaf, which is stained of a reddish-purple tint for a little distance around; asci obovate, 30—35 x 18—22 μ , 8-spored; sporidia crowded, ovate-oblong or oblong-elliptical, 12—16 x 5—6 μ , hyaline, with the endochrome three times divided and often one of the cells with an imperfect longitudinal division.